WHEELING, WEST VA., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1886.

# The Intelligencer.

THEY had a legal hanging in New Orans resterday, which must have astonated the people.

THE inture of journalism is very uncersephia Ledger gets off the following paragaph: "Judging from the great number d strikers it would seem that somebody appoint the iron to be hot." It is a great der that the presses did not break

In interesting interview with Judge (Acob B. Blair, furnished by our Parkcorrespondent, in regard to the with at West Virginia, will not only be eresting reading to those who have a stinct recollection of those stirring times. st will be instructive to the generation

St. Loris has found gas more expensive at \$1.50 per 1,000 feet than at \$2.50. The City Controller is now wreatling with the problem, and the gas company laughs at its sleeve.—Kunsas City Journal.

The City Controller might as well give the wrestling masch, for when the gas an comes along all he has to do is to on the button and let the needle gin around. Length of days and nights and the number of oil lamps in your house have nothing to do with the honest gas

Mr. Monsison is a nice friend of the orkingman. He is quoted as saying that inerican wages would have to come down the European level, and that it was use as to attempt to keep them up by a high and. If the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee is continued much longer the country will be led to believe that the chairman of that committee has leaning to free trade. The stranges thing in the whole matter is that Demo ratic workmen will vote for such men fo

Severos Kenna is said to have made great speech on behalf of the President, with whom he swaps hunting stories and shing fables. The singleness of the two ouls, and the unison of the two hearts sturally attracted a crowded house, and eased with Cloveland's argument as reised by Mr. Kenna. The West Virginia d case, and when the dull thud falls he nd the President will console each othe y throwing their lines in the same fish

libert with the retort courteous, bu withal it contains somewhat of a sting They say, "We have been interested in prompted your gift to the public institu ton you mention. Doubtless, since you decided to expend in the cause of charity the £10 which you kindly accepted from sayou could not have made a more proper disposition of the money than to the Victoria Hospital for Children. And we renture to express the hope that if you enerosity on this occasion indicates purpose on your part to appropriate sys tenatically to the hospital your revenue from the United States, its funds will no long be in the needy condition which you

or the Detroit maiden who has steeled her terragainst his ardent suit has made hin the butt of a great deal of ridicule. He has been reasoned with by friends, but he will not listen to reason-Mr. Jones would not be madly in love if he did-and he still continues his mournful march past him. The cause of Senator Jones' unfortu asse infatuation is very plain and should Are not married and of a romantic turn of mind. It is almost a moral certainty tha mate indulgence in the Congressiona Record. That highly sensational work like the young man's fancy in the Spring time, his thoughts have lightly turned t

### SMALL AUDIENCES

Freent at the Meetings of the Third, Party as Fairmont, Yesterday.

Special Disputch to the Inititioencer.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., March 12.—There

was but a very small attendance upon the Prohibition mass meeting held here to day. The meeting was addressed by the advertised speakors, Messrs, Hopkins and Carakadon. At the close of the addresse an organization was effected and commit the county,
it has been reliably ascertained that
it has been reliably ascertained that

It has been reliably ascertained that seen that twenty Third party men participated in the deliberations, though there were perhaps one hundred and fifty persons in the hall during the speaking, assily all of whom were attracted thither out of curiosity.

Captain Frank Burt was elected county chairman. An evening meeting was held at which.

and children were present. The audience was addressed by the same speakers above mentioned, and also by Chairman Burt Messrs. Carskadon and Hopkins left to night for Parkersburg.

### Condition of British Trade.

MANCHESTER, ENG., March 12.-The Guardian in its commercial article, says: The market is inanimate. Some moderate mles have been made for both prompt and attre delivery; prices, however, were mostly unchanged. Transactions were small. Varna are flat, with a slow demand. Prices are easier. Spinners are actions for fresh business; they anticipate lower adotations.

Patally Burned.

WILKEBRARRE, PA., March 12.—The resident of Joseph Gale, near Pittaton, was leatonyed by fire this morning. Gale's would have a Cabinet consultation before grary, were in the house alone at the time. The youngest child was rescued live, but fatally burned. The other was burned to death.

Bismarce Defeated.

Berlin, March 12.—Prince Bismarch's should have a new State, and he advised should have a new State, and he advised us by all means to see each member of the Wilkessane, Pa., March 12.—The residence of Joseph Gale, near Pittaton, was destroyed by fire this morning. Gale's two children, one aged 4 and the other 2 years, were in the house alone at the time. The youngest child was resoued alive, but fatally burned. The other was burned to death.

spirit Monopoly bill was to-day rejected by the Committee of the Reichstag, to whom it was referred for consideration. The vote against the adoption of the

of West Virginia.

The Difficulties that Were Encountered in Congress

And the Opposition Met with in Lincoln's Cabinet.

Claudestine Entrance into the White House One Night.

The New Year's Gift of Lincoln to Loyal West Virginians.

Interesting Reminiscences of

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 12 .- A tory of "the war-born" State of West Virginia was recently detailed to your reprewho has been the United States Judge in Wyoming Territory since March, 1876, Wyoming Territory since March, 1876, when he received his suppointment at the struck a snag when we called to see Monthands of President Grant. Judge Blair somery Blair. He told us that he would to stopped in Parkersburg a few days to visit his son-in-law, Mr. H. H. Moss, Ozahler of the Parkersburg National Bank, while on his way home from Washington, whither he had gone to defend himself against some Desnocratic office-seekers, who were trying to unseat him for personal reasons. It was no stranger here. In 1881 he was a citizen of this city and in the stirring cence and important events of the dark mence of Mr. Blair's opposition, and he laws of Eshellion, he played an impor- entered into a heated argument with him, trying to unseat him for personal reasons, de was no-stranger here. In 1861 he was a citizen of this city and in the stirring cance and important events of the dark lays of Rebellion, he played an important part. At that time the Judge was a practicing attorney at the Wood county bar and a man noted for his intense Union-

lays of Rebellion, he played an important part. At that time the Judge was a bracticing attorney at the Wood county bar and a man noted for his intense Union sm.

On the 23d of May, 1801, the vote was taken in the State of Virginia on the reliance of secession. The result in the sounties west of the mountains, and which how comprise West Virginia, was overwhelmingly opposed to the ordinance. Subsequent events are common history. The three Wheeling conventions and the granization of what is known in the large in large and the uncalled for vehemence of Mr. Blair's opposition, and he entered into a heated argument with him, in which, let me assume, my colleague in all by far the best of it.

"After our visit I had influential Republicans see the various members of the necessity of the new State. I also called on the President, but with as little apparate at the uncalled for vehemence of Mr. Blair's opposition, and he entered into a heated argument with him, in which, let me assume, my colleague in which, let me assume, my colleague on the best of it.

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"After our visit I had influential Republicans see the various rganization of what is known in history s"the restored government of Virginia," he election of State officials, etc., followed he election of State officials, etc., followed a quick succession. At that time the late fon, John S. Oarlisle, a prominent and alented citizen of Clarksburg, represented the Parkersburg Congressional district, at was then constituted, in Congress. Under the restored government he and flon. Waitman T. Willey were chosen United States Senates. United States Senators.

JUDGE BLAIR'S PLATFORM. Judge Blair became a candidate for the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Jarlisle, and was elected in 1881. He had we planks in his platform and stood boldwo planks in his platform and stood boldyapon them during his campaign. The
list was the suppression of the Rebellion
is speedily as possible, and at whatever
ost; and the other was the formation of a
lew State out of the counties west of the
acountains, which had shown their loyalty
by polling but 4,000 votes for secession out
d a total of nearly 45,000. The Judge was
lected by a gratifying majority.

osen a question open to controversy at vatous times, sa to who played the greatest
partin getting the bill through Congress
and in persuading President Liacoln to
tign it. This interview clearly shows that
t was a common work in which many
tore interested and are entitled to credit.
the story is told in the exact words of the
fudge, who informed me that the incidents
excorded are as fresh in his memory as
bought they had happened but yesterday.
Lincoln one me the stairs walking shows that
Lincoln one common the control of the
office door. Finally as I turned in my
walk at the regr of the hall, I saw Mr.
Lincoln one me up the stairs walking slowly.

seconded are as fresh in his memory as bought they had happened but yesterday. Said the Judge:

"No one man, in my opinion, can claim adividually the credit of the proud result if the formation of this State. There were relilling hands and hearts on all sides, and amerous prominent citizens deserve the highest commendation for their devotion of the cause, and their assistance in the compilshment of the final result. Among iccomplishment of the final result. Among hees I would mention ex-Senator Waitaan T. Willey, of Morgantown; Governor thrur I. Boreman, of Parkersburg: A. W. Campbell, at that time editor of the Wheeling Internet state william J. Brown, of Kingwood, at that time Conressman from this State ex-Governor F. H. Pierpont, of Fairmont, and many F. H. Pierpont, of Fairmont, and many ithers, whose names I do not now recall. It will make but little difference to any of hose fortunate to have been identified with the movement which resulted in the firth of this rising Commenwealth, where he credit belongs, so long as the State of West Virginia, for which they labored, is a grand accomplished fact.

"I returned to the hotel, and immediately informed in your colleagues, Senator Wiley and Congress from this listrict in 1801, I left my constituents ledged to two things: The suppression of the Rebellion, and the formation of a new itate, if possible. These vital questions I ode as hobbles. At the first session of longress in which I served the new State ill was presented and lost on the first tote. Nothing further was done during any first term, and soon the session was ver and the efforts put forth were barren.

"I returned to the hotel, and immediately informed iny colleagues, Senator appointment with the President. Promptly at 7 c'clock we were on hand. After the susual salutations, Mr. Lincoin remarked:

"I have asked and congress at the written opinions of my Cabinet, as to the promote the proving this bill. These I will read to you, but as I read them I will not inform you whose opinions they are.'

Opinions of the Cabinet.

Opinions of the Cabinet. oto. Nothing inriter was done during ay first term, and soon the session was aver and the efforts put forth were barren f results. I was again a successful candilate at the next election and my platform was the same as before.

"When I went to Congress the second the Little with me neithfore stored by

me, I took with me petitions signed by housands of names asking for the forma-ion of the new State. When the bill

ime, I took with me petitions signed by housands of names asking for the formation of the new State. When the bill same up for passage the second time the natter had been thoroughly sanvassed, schuyler Colfax, Thad. Stevens and many ithers made short speeches in favor of it, und it was passed by a majority offorty votes just before Congress took its holiday rejesses, and was sent to President Lincoln to be approved and signed. Mr. Lincoln and until midnight on the 3ist of Decemporation of the passage of the bill.

"I said to Senator Willey that I would not leave Washington until I knew the state of our bill, so I remained. Senator Willey and Congressman Brown went home for a short time and their returned. During the days that intervened between the passage of the bill and the 21st of December, I talked several times to Mr. Lincoln about the bill, but he falled to say positively whether or not he would approve of it. We had several prominent Republicans to visit him each day and talk to him about the matter, in order to ascertain what would be the first result, but in vain. We could get no intimation of the President's views on the subject. In the meantime Senator Willey and I visited every member of the Cabinet personally, as we had an idea that the President would have a Cabinet consultation before final action. Senator Willey objected to

the first one we called upon was Mr. cated by what he had read, and I remark. Suppress the Chinese, and to unselves and told him our errand. He was outspoken in his opinion that we hould have a new State, and he advised is by all means to see each member of the Jabinet and ascertain his views.

INTERVIEW WITH SEWARD.

"Next we called upon Secretary of State sward. As we entered the room where sward. As we entered the room where

"As I have just said, I cannot talk the matter over just now, he replied: 'It used to be when I was in Congress, that when anyone interested in the passage of a bill approached me to see how I would vote on it, if I was opposed to it I listened to all he had to say; on the other hand, if I favored it, I declined to hear any argument in its favor, as I was always pushed for time. Gentlemen, you see my foreign for time. Gentlemen, you see my foreign mail is waiting, and I have no time now

"We left Mr. Seward feeling much en-We left air. Seward feeling much encouraged by the roundabout assurance he had given us that he favored the bill. We found Mr. Ubase, Secretary of the Treasury, in our favor, but we received cold comfort from Welles and Bates, while we trank a many when we allow favore Mort.

"'Is this bill constitutional?"
"'Why, Mr. President,' I replied, 'that is no longer a debatable question. Our Senators and our Representatives have been admitted to Congress from the State, and the Executive Department of the

overnment."
"To this he made no reply, but he appeared as though but half convinced of the expediency of the desired approval.

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE. "On December 31, the last day in which he President had to sign the bill, I re member coming out of the National Hotel watch, I was surprised to flud that it was four o'clock. The thought struck me that I must see the President at once, or, per-I must see the Fresident at once, or, perhaps, it would be too late. I jumped on the cars and soon found myself at the White House. The doors of the mansion were closed and locked, and it seemed impossible to get to see the President. The entire force of attaches were working for the next morning? New Year's recenis a total of nearly 45,000. The Judge was leaded by a gratilying majority. Knowing that he was thoroughly concreant with the history of the events thich led to the birth of our State, and rishing to place on record his version of hat part of our State history, the reporter serauaded the reluctant Judge to give the etails as he remembers them. It has been a question open to controversy at values times, as to who played the greatest

you one question,' and waited for his re-

sponse.
"He replied slowly, in a weary manner, without raising his eyes from the book: 'I'd rather you would not.'
"I said: 'Mr. President, this is the last day you have in which to sign the bill for the admission of the new State into the

Jnion.'
"He looked up quickly, saying: 'Blair,

"He looked up quickly, saying: 'Blair, is that you?'
"After a few more words in regard to the matter, he continued:
"'I would like to see your delegation this evening at 7 o'clock. I want to talk to you about signing that bill.'
"I returned to the hotel, and immedi-

opinions of the Cabinet.

"As you may imagine, we were all very well informed as to the positions occupied by the Cabinet on the subject, and Mr. Brown told the President that we could have the control of the Cabinet on the subject, and Mr. Brown told the President that we could have the control of the cabinet of the ca by the Cabinet on the subject, and Mr. Brown told the Fresident that we could easily inform him of the authorship of each opinion, and we did so. As Mr. Lincoln read each paper either proor con, one of our delegation would tell him who wrote it, and we were given to understand indirectly that we were correct. There were six of these opinions. William H. Saward Sacretary of State, Salmon P. were six of these opinions. William H.

Seward, Secretary of State, Salmon P.
Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, and Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, were strongly in favor of the admission of the State of West Virginia; while Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy; Edward Bates, Attorney-General, and Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General, and Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General, all strenuously poposed the measure, Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, was at his home in Indiana, and his opinion was not had.

"Laying aside the documents he had read, Mr. Lincoin reached with his left hand and drew out of a drawer in the little old pine table at which he sat, a written paper, and looking up with a gwritten paper, and looking up with a written paper, and looking up with a written paper, and looking up with a gwritten paper, and looking up with a gwritten paper, and looking up with a written paper, and looking up with a gwritten paper, and looking up with a gwritten

"Of course, we all knew it was his own opinion, and we listened to it with intense interest, for we knew that on the purport et the few words penned on the paper he held in his hand, depended the fate of our new State project. After he had finished reading it, I thought, and I think now, that he had said more in the same space than any member of the Cabisame space than any member of the Cabi-net as to the advisability of admitting the new State. We were overjoyed by the fact that he was on our side, as indi-

he sat at work at his deak, an attendant brought in the foreign mail and laid it before him. The mail was very large, and this was the most incopportune time we could have attempted an andionce with the Secretary, for there was then a great deal of diplomatic correspendence being carried on. The stitude of Enggland was very much feared, and on one of those letters might have depended the fate of the Nation. We spoke to Mr. Seward, however, and told him the object of our visit.

He replied: 'Gentlemen, it is a matter of the highest moment, and I should be very glad to talk it over with you, but, as you see, my foreign mail is just in. It is of the greatest importance and must be attended to at once. I shall, therefore, not have time to consult with you at whether or not you are on our side?'

"'As I have just said, I cannot talk the matter over just now,' he replied: 'It used to be when I was in Congress, that when anyone interested in the passage of a bill approached me to see how I would you on it, if I was opposed to it I listened to it, if I was opposed to it I listened to it, if I was opposed to it I listened to it, if I was opposed to it I listened to it is seen to many the said in the same and the pigeon-hole where it rested. He opened it, and wasking to my side, held it used too it, if I was opposed to it I listened to it, if I was opposed to it I listened to it.

THE NEW STATE BORN. "'Do you see that signature?"

"Scarcely tarrying to say good morning to the President and his two counsellors, I departed to tell the good news, I made the distance from the White House to the National hotel in a much shorter time than I ever accomplished it before or since. As I neared the hotel I saw Sennor Peirpont, which read substantially as F. H. PEIRPONT, Governor of West Virginia,

Governor of West Virginia,
Wheeling, W. Va.
Wheeling, W.

ntimately connected with the birth of an anopted child of the Replicit, as narrated by one who, with others stood as godfather to the new born State. Othose who took such an active part in the light for State independence some andead and others are still honored citizens for the company of the state of the company of t of our State. This reminiscence will be of nterest to those who were on the scene,

West Virginians who have grown up since the occurrence of the events narrated. GALLOWS NEVELLY UNEATED I Two Victims, was Astempt to Comm

Sutcide.

New Orleans, March 12.—Ever since he decision of the Pardon Board not to nterfere in the case of Ford and Murphy he report has been freely circulated that apparent uncertainty of the sentence becrease the excitement that has existed crease the excitement that has existed since Captain Murphy was murdered. An uneasy feeling was manifested in all quarters last night, and this morning the excitement became intense when it wamade known that the prisoners had at tempted to poison themselves.

At 7:30 o'clock this morning, when the keepers went to arouse the condemnace

nce, and after an examination they con cluded that the prisoners had taken bella-donna. Efforts were at once made to re-succitate the men, and at 9:30 Murphy had rallied a little, but Ford was still un-

panied by several subordinate officials proceeded to the cell of the condemned where the bodies of the doomed men lay the ghastly bodies were carried up the around their necks no sign of life was ob-served in either man. When the last sad rites had been performed and when the trap was sprung by an unseen hand and hush fell upon the little group of un willing spectators. The trap was sprung at 12:51 P. M.

### LYNCHING A CHILD.

A Boy Assailant of a south Carolina Weman

gence has just been received of a most dastardly assault and probable murder in the upper part of Hampton county. Mrs. Gideon Sauls, a widow living at Enniss Cross Roads, had in her employ a negro boy about 13 years old, and a negro woman. Her grown gon was away from home on Monday and she was left alone in the house. About daybreak the boy make up the fire. She asked him what he wanted, and he stated that it was daylight and he had come to awake her. She was immediately after knocked senseless

senses sufficiently to got to a window and call a passer-by. An alarm was given, and people came from all directions. The unfortunate lady presented a horrible appearance, her face being terrible cut and insalied. She told who had done the deed. A posse immediately started out to find the durderer, who was soon captured with the property stolen. He confessed, saying that he nad, been instigated by the negro woman, who, he claimed, had the money. Excitement ran high, and the youthful criminal was removed to Ridgeland for safety. Yesterday a crowd

"Of course, we all knew it was his own bustion. The patent is expecte "Of course, we all knew it was his own bustion. The patent is expecte use of natural gas.

Dalton Disgorges. Courseus, March 12 .- Daniel J. Dalton

Clerk of the Hamilton County Court, purged himself of contempt this afternoon by de-livering to the House of Representatives the returns from Precinct A, Pourteenth ward of Cincinnati, and was ordered dis charged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms,

## MR. KENNA'S SPEECH.

GREATEST EFFORT OF HIS LIFE

ministration's Views on the Contest Between the Senate and the Chief Excentive-A Brilliant Effort.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March, 12,-Not-Senate galleries were crowded to-day with relation of the Senate to the President. members of the Diplomatique corps. A ber were Representatives Goff, Snyder and Wilson. A large number of other members of the House were also on the floor, and bers of the House were also on the floor, and gearly every Senator was in his seat. Mr.
Esnus spoke two and a half hours, receiving the closest attention throughout. It being generally understood that the Senator was to voice the sentiments of the Administration and that his speech was carefully planned after consultation with the President and members of the Cabinator was than ordinary interest was taken

the President and members of the Cabi-net more than ordinary interest was taken, and the gentlemen of the press were un-usually alert to catch the main points. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Kenna created two or three decided sen-sations. Once by reading a letter written by Senator Sherman while Secretary of the Treasury, refusing to send to the by Senator Sherman while Secretary of the Treasury, refusing to send to the Senate papers in the case of the suspen-sion of Collector Arthur by President tlayes, and again when he read extracts from the second volume of Blaine's book, severely criticising Edmunds' course with reference to the tenure of office act. Justice requires your correspondent to say that Mr. Kenna's speech was an able stort. He did not disappoint his friends.

stort. He did not disappoint his friends, and the Republican's acknowledge that, from his staudpoint, the argument could scarcely have been improved upon. The teading dailies of the country will say to-morrow in effect that it was a "great speech."

This argument was certainly shrewdly conceived and well delivered.

With great skill the real issue involved in the debate was avoided, or covered up by an apparently logical discussion of the fresident's Civil Service Policy in general, and an arraignment of the alleged motives if the ikepublican Senators in springing he present issue.

Mr. Kenna seemed to carry out a pre-tranged plan to paye the way for a cy-

and will be read with interest by the young Mr. Asona seemed to carry out a pre-defranged plan to paye the way for a cy-cione to follow the pending discussion, which will sweep all Republicans from office. Some politicians contend that it was intended mainly for the eyes of the President, as showing him how he can make the much desired sweep without being inconsistent with his civil service professions.

The Senator spoke "off hand" and in the Senator spoke "oli hand" and in a clear, ringing voice, and as an oratorical silort his speech was meritorious. It will so doubt read well when printed in cold ype and stripped of the embellishments accompanying a verbal rendering.

General Logan is expected to reply to Mr. Kenna on Monday.

SENATOR KENNA'S SPEECH. Is Stirs up the Galleries by Quoting from . Blaine's Book,

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- In the Senate -day the Chair placed before that body he resolutions reported from the Judiciry Committee on the relations between he President and the Senate as to the ight of the Senate to have papers and inormation relating to suspension from

loor in opposition to the resolution. He ontended that the Senate was not entitled to call for and to receive such docunents and papers as come within the definents and papers as come within the den-nition of public and official papers as laid lown by the Senator from Vermont, and said: If a paper were addressed to the President pro tempore in his official capacity, that fact alone, according to the Senator from Vermont, made it an official capacity which every department official paper to which every department official of the great government was entitled. It might come from a Potawattomic Indian signed in his native dialect involving a remote contingency of the scalping of the officers and members of the Senate, and yet according to the definition it was an

official paper.

The Senator from Vermont had proseeded to demonstrate, assuming his right to go into every department of the government, to the White House, Treasury government, to the White House, Treasury, War and State departments, whether act-ing in executive or open session, ransack-ing the archives of these various depart-ments and wringing from them papers coming within the definition he had read, and yet a very mockery of this situation seemed by some providential interposition to exhibit itself within a moment after he

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION. No sooner had the honorable Senato taken his seat than, as is customary in the

Senate, some Senator moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of execu-tive business, and the bells which were arranged for the convenience of members of the Senate began to tingle throughout of the Senate began to tingle throughout the Capitol. A body of gentlemen composing a part of the co-ordinate branch of the Government having listened to the argument which undertook to say that all mankind should have no secret from the Senate, was admonished by that ringing of the bells that the time had come when the Senate would put on its robes of royal purple. Five thousand brave men and fair women were expelled from the galleries. The eyes of the American press were closed. yes of the American press were closed. The doors rattled and sentinels took their Ine doors rattled and sentinels took their posts and as a fitting testimony at the conclusion of the speech of the Senator from Vermont the Senate was resolved into its aucient secrecy, and as the files marched out and the officers assumed their posts as guards of the sacred privileges of the Senate and denied everywhere else, the testable was low abstraction to accept a call the senate and denied everywhere else, the thought came, how abundantly practices thought came, now abundantly practices may engraft themselves upon the human composition, and how little reflection, perhaps, members of the Senate had given to the fact that for a hundred years or more the body had been the star chamber of the American Republic.

Why, the Senator from Vermont would than privacy or confidence to every upon

deny privacy or confidence to every paper in every department of the Government. GOING ON SUPPOSITIONS.

Suppose some vile man should address the Presiding officer of the Senate, or should have done so some weeks ago, a letter in which he stated that the President pro tem was behind the times, that the Senator from Vermont was moving in advance in this matter, that there was a

"Take it notwithstanding."

"Take it notwithstanding."

Suppose some vile man, and he would be vile to write such a letter, should have addressed a communication of that character to the President pro tempore in his official capacity, that paper according to the definition would be a paper of which the Senate and House of Representatives would be entitled to. Suppose some other vile man should have addressed a letter to the presiding officer of the body in 1 vile man should have addressed a letter to the presiding officer of the body in which he delcared that the President of the United States in his Civil Service communication had declared that the Senate which took the iniation in forming and maturing the rissue with the Executive, which should have the practical effect of enabling the Republican majority on the floor of the Senate to stand between those who hold office, having got it under former adminis-Senate to stand between those who hold office, having got it under former administrations, and those who aspire to hold office under the present administration would advance himself with that vast army of 'political implements,' that letter too would be an official paper under the definition laid down by the Senator from Vermont. revision of the tariff except in the direction of higher duties.

Mr. Stewart, who had had thirty years experience as an iron worker, gave it as his opinion that a general reduction of wages invariably followed a general reduction of tariff duties. Mr. Stewart, referring to a remark made by Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, relative to the condition of China under the policy of shutting itself out from foreign intercourse, said that when the American workmen came down to the Chinese policy and carried everything on their heads the wages would come down to the same rate as Chinese wages. The American workman

QUOTATIONS PROM BLAINS

Mr. Kenna continuing said: The issue ministration should appropriately perform structive majority of the other side of this chamber. [Applause in the galleries, which drew from the occupant of the Chair, Mr. Blackburn, the admonition that evidences of approval or disapproval were not allowed.]

Mr. Kenna then discussed the question of sound cityll services in connection with

of sound civil service in connection with Mr. Cleveland's publicutterances, comparing these utterances with the declarations of the early utterances of our government, particularly Jefforson, and finding, he said, Mr. Oleveland's declarations in no way said, Mr. Gieveland's declarations in no way disparaged by the comparison. He then took up Mr. Blaine's new book, "Twenty Years of Congress," and read a number of spicy extracts from it on the tenure of office act, The writer of that work, Mr. Kenna said, came within a thousand votes of being the object of this "warfare"

of being the object of this "warfare" on the Executive power, for, of course, the war would have come all the same.

The galleries reliabed the extracts, though hardly more so than the Senators, the occupants of both the floor and gal-leries indulging in considerable laughter over Mr. Blaine's caustic comments on the statesmanship involved in the pas-same and the attampted repeal of the statesmanship involved in the passage and the attempted repeal of the tenure of office act. He asserted that the Senator from Vermont was perfectly consistent; for he was working for his political friends like a Turk in 1867, and like a beaver in 1869, and that was the whole spirit and law and meaning and fact of the controversy of to-day. Let the courtry (understand that the party which had majorities in both Houses in 1867. try understand that the party which had majorities in both Houses; in 1837 had handicapped Andrew Johnson by a law which afterwards they had repealed, yet proposed to substitute now in the absence of a majority in the other branch by the performance of a committee of the Senate, a majority on the Republican side, and a Republican cancus.

THE PRESIDENT'S BACKBONE. In conclusion Mr. Kenna said: "When

President Cleveland assumed the function of the office of Chief Executive of this of the onice of Unief Executive of this Government I don't believe there was a citizen in this land who had any reason whatever to doubt that he came to the discharge of his duties of that high office determined so far as in him lay to devote a conservative and patriotic application to the discharge of his duties. I believe that I speak within bounds when I say that this whole country knew that the one great idea of service

bounds when I say that this whole country knew that the one great idea of service to his country, in an acceptable manner, in the high capacity in which it has selected him for that high service, was his only aspiration. I would fail to express my own candid conviction now if I did not say that looking back from the long line of his predecessors in that high office and confronting as he may the issues presented here, he ceasors in that high office and confroning as he may the issues presented here, he will not be first in surrendering its high prerogative. The Senate may continue, as his message indicates, to ply him and his various subordinate departments with harrassing and embarrassing issues. It may defeat every nomination that stands before it for consideration. It may assert in any it for consideration. It may assert in any measure arbitrary or otherwise every pre-rogative granted or not granted in the constitution, but I mistake that man if he constitution, but I mistake that man it he does not stand firmly to his post, main-tain his sworn duty under the constitution of his country, maintain every preroga-tive of his high office and transmit it un-impared to his successor.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 12.-A meeting of Pittsburgh and Allegheny turners, the most skilled workmen in rolling mills foundries and machine shops, will be held in this city to-morrow evening to perfect an organization, prior to connecting them-selves with the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. When the organization is completed the work will be

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Dime Savings Bank of New Bruns wick, N. J., has closed its doors, and is said to be short \$80,000. Cleveland street railway companies hav

advanced conductors' and drivers' pay to \$1.75 per day of twelve hours, The memoirs of Pope Leo XIII, will be brought out in this country in the spring of 1887, and are expected to consist of two

Five hundred convicts of the Michigan State prison listened to the 'Mikado' opera—not as a measure of punishment, however. The appropriation for the last session o

The appropriation for the last session of the Democratic Ligislature of Onio amounted to over \$600,000 more than thappropriations for any preceding year since 1874.

Friends of Dr. J. P. Newman expect his annointment as Chaplain of the U.S.

O a church in another city.

Ohio will probably expend \$35,000 in erecting memorial tablets on the battle-field of Gettysburg to mark the places where fourteen Buckeye, regiments and for activities batteries fourther forms.

The American and Wells, Fargo & Co Express Companies have organized a cheap system for the transmission of money, which is said to be an improvement of the Government's postal order

Near Warren, O., two rivals for a young lady's hand met in an open field at midnight to fight a duel. Seven shots were fired in the darkness, without effect, when the deulists fell to with their fists, and settled the question in three rounds.

There is a rumor that the Democratic State Senators, of Ohio, alarmed at the way the Cincinnati investigation has shown up, are concecting a scheme to stop the proceedings of the committee in a way to throw the responsibility on the Republi-

in responsible and lucrative positions should say "Don't allow him to make the advance; look to the approaching National convention in 1888; look to your laureis; take the floor yourself.

"But the question is not up."
"But the Senstor from Vermont has not yet prepared his report."
"Take the floor yourself. This issue must be met."
"But there is nothing pending in the "But the But the pending in the "But the committee in a way to throw the responsibility on the Republic cans.

Two Congressmen positively assert that Commodore Truxton did cause the removal of a nonorable inscription from the dry-dock engine at the Noriolk Navy-and, and that he made wholesale removal of a nonorable inscription from the dry-dock engine at the Commodore Truxton did cause the removal of a nonorable inscription from the dry-dock engine a

TARIFF AGITATION. FIRST TRAIN OUT Iron Workers Before the Ways and Mean Committee.

would come down to the same rate as Chinese wages. The American workman had genius, the Chinaman had not.

Mr. Breckenridge inquired in regard to the general condition of labor in this country, and whether it was in good relations with the employers. Mr. Stewart replied that the relations were not satisfactory, and that was the cause of the organization of so many labor-wearistion.

WHOLESALE BURGLARIES

BELLAIRE.

lepublican Primaries this Evening-Mind

excepted.

Mr. Matt. Gordon, formerly Cleveland & Pitts-burgh licket agent here, was in lown, yesterday, let snow Baitimore & Chio commercial operator at Zanswille.

The Republicans will hold their primaries this evening. They can elect a majority of the Louicil

gates in his interest for Mayor.

Mr. Jos Morris, son of Hon. J. R. Morris, cowodsield, his been appointed express messenge on the B. Z. & U. rood in place of Carl Judkims resigned. Carl Judkims received an appointment of express messenger on the Ohio Gentral railroad of express messenger on the Ohio Gentral railroad with a run I rom Buogrus, Gilio, to Corrilla, Performant trust for a boy is years of age.

Bridgsport, John Watkins, jr., left for Piqua, Ind., yesterday.

Iron Workers Before the Ways and Means Committee.

Washington, D. C., March 12.—The House Committee on Ways and Means gave a hearing to-day to representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. Mr. Weihe, of Pittsburgh, President of the Association, said that the agitation of the reduction on the iron and steel schedule had created great alarm among the workers in the fraterials throughout the country. If the iron and steel which was imported during the past year had been made in this country there would not have been so many idle hands around, the mills, and a reduction in the rate of duty would loply increase the number. For this reason the Amalgamated Association, which represented between 70,000 and 80,000 men, desired to enter its protest against the proposed legislation.

William Martin, Of Pittheway archives of the Missouri Pacific tracks, and the block-ade of that company's freight has been raised and their trains are now running as protest against the proposed legislation.
William Martin, of Pittsburgh, read a
protest prepared by a committee of the
Association, in which the Association usual. The reply of Colonel Hoxie to the ommunication of Martin Irons is anxously awaited by all concerned, as upon

it depends the speedy terminatoin of the prolongation of the strike, prolongation of the strike.

The state of affairs at the Union Depot indicates that the management of the Missouri Pacific road intends to renew their efforts to move freight. Nothing definitely can be learned as to when the attempt will be made, but the new men recently are gathered around the depot, but they appear caim and there is no excitement in that vicinity. It is supposed they will pursue the same course in their attempt to prevent the resumption of freight traffic as that pursued yesterday, vis: By persuading the engineers and firemen to leave their posts.

At noon the official of the Union Pacific railway yards succeeded in making up a freight train this morning without encountering any serious apposition from the

organization of so many labor associations. The workingmen recognized that the laws of the United States were not made in the interest of labor but of capital. They were going to give Congress a chance to help them. If this was done a movement would be set on foot which would enable them to help themselves through the ballot box.

Mr. Breckenridge inquried whether there were not other causes of complaint. reight train this morning without encountering any serious apposition from the strikers, and at 11:45 o'clock it left Eightenth street for the South.

The freight train which left here about to o'clock this morning made up at Fourteenth street. Five policemen were on the engine and several others on the train at Ewing avenue the engineer left his engine in response to talls from the crowd and a short distance further on the fireman abandoned tis post. At the company's shops Superintendent Kerrigan procured the services of another engineer and the train started again. At Compton avenue a fireman was hoisted up and the train proceeded on its way to Kansas City.

Promise of a safe sa the Clouds. there were not other causes of complaint among workmen than had grown out of the reduction of the tariff.

Mr. Stewart replied that the reduction of the tariff was the sole originator of the whole movement of labor associations.

And Attempted Burgiaries and Other Things at Martin's Ferry. Mrs. M. J. Rose is seriously ill. The whooping cough is epidemic among the children. Promise of m Bift in the Clouds." CHICAGO, 1LLS., March 12.-The Inter-Ocean's St. Louis, Mo., special says: Authentic information was received tonight that secret negotiations were ogun yesterday for a settlement of the strike. Communication be-ween the Missouri Pacific officials and Knights of Labor Executive Com-nittee at Sadalia, was established yester-Martin Zane illiams died of consumption at is residence on South Third street last evening. Rev. Mr. Walker, of the Presbyte ian Church, will leitver a sermon to young people on Sabbath vening at 7 m. Roy. Mr. Walker, of the Presbyte ian Church, will doliver a sermon to young people on Sabbath ovenling at 7:30.

The water works question is still an open issue notwithstanding the first installment on the bonds has been ordered paid.

Edward Keller received a letter yesterday announcing the serious illuses of his wife in Philadelphia. He left on the nrst train for that place. Mrs. Sarah A. Gray, who has been teaching drawing and painting in the New Concord, Onio Collego, cans home yesterday for a short vacation. James M. Rodgers, a merchant of Wellsburg, wain town yesterday. Mr. kodgers is an od Beimont county resident and always feels at home wheal be treads its oil.

A citizens' convention will be held next Friday ovening, t. put 1: nomination a candinate for tradayoraty, in place of Daciel W. Clark, who died sudden, yesterday morning.

The Pittsburgh Natural Gas Company has asked Council to convene next Monday night to pass uson the company's application is: the right of way through the streets for its pipes.

Daniel W. Clark, a well-known and most resrected titizen, died very suddenly about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, of apoplexy. He complained ou Thursday evoluged in Jan in his head, which it-creased buttle early Friday morning, it may be a can be a low to be a proposed to the expension of the expension of the expension and had lived all his life in the carmy he was intensely patriotic and the soldiers from here had no better friend than Dauny Clark. Mr. Clark was, on Wednesday, nominated for wayor on the Citizens' tloset, and would probably have been endoread by the Republican Convention. He was by years of ago, and over a wile such of large their vocation here. Nextended morning, to ply their vocation here. Seatenday morning, of planily of children. The termers in Welling for Cemetary.

To be continue, to ply their vocation here. ay through State Labor Commissioner Kochilsky, and to-morrow there will probably be at least a slight rift in the clouds

What Receiver Brown Says. DALLAS, TEX., March 12. - Receiver rown, of the Texas & Pacific raiway, has sent the following supplemental telegram

sent the following supplemental telegram to Mr. Powderly:

Dallas, Tex., March 11.

I omitted to say, in my dispatch this morning, that the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisians, under orders of which we hold our appointments as Receivers, is open and entirely accessible any day to any employe for imaginary grievances since the Receivers were appointed. The court will hear and entertain with impartiality any charges made by the parties preferring their grievances.

ances.
[Signed] JOHN C. BROWN, Receiver.
The news arrived late last night that
three strikers had been arrested at Big
Springs by virtue of warrants issued by
the United States Court. The men are charged with interference with the prop-erty in the hands of the court.

MARSHALL, TEX., March 12.-Neither the railway company nor the strikers seem inclined to yield a point and the conlition of affairs remains unchanged. The Knights of Labor say that the language of telegrams sent him by them, in trying to settle the differences, and the time of striking. The outlook is gloomy unles

Settlement is reached.

SPARTA, TEX., March 12.—The section hands on both sections struck Wednesday evening. They demand \$1 50 per day. The hands on all the sections west of here on the Texas & Pacific as far as Eastland have struck.

Impossible to Arbitrate.
St. Louis, March 12.—The Globe-Demo-

Republican Primaries this Evening—Minor Local New Notes,
A child of Honry Eberling died Thursday night.
The colored people hold a dramatic festival at tilly fiall to-night and to-morrow night.
The Second ward polit will be below the B. & Orack this spring, at the Croker corner. rat, referring to the railroad strike, says, editorially: "There has not been a sin gle point in the contest thus far at which gle points in the contest thus far at which a legitimate issue between capital and labor could have been presented for arbitration. The strike is based upon a demand totally unknown to the history of arbitration, and totally impossible as a thing to arbitrate. The commerce of this whole section was arbitrated. James B. Darrah and John McGraw are the mem-ers of the School Board whose terms are should expire.

Mrs. J. M. Criswell and three children have eft for heir farm in Weizel county, W.Va., where eft for heir farm in Westel county, W.Va., where boy will remain until fail.

The expenses of supporting the poor in this ownship are only two-ty-irds of those of Mead townthing to arbitrate. The commerce of this whole section was suddenly and summarily paralyzed, and when the real sufferers from this paralysis inquired as to the cause, they were referred to a district committee, somewhere in Texas." Marshal Burke took Moss Davis to the county all toserve out his fine and sentence for being frunk and disorderly and resisting Officer Fallen. The grocers have agreed upon 8 o'clock P. M as the hour for closing their stores, beginning next Monday, Friday and saturday evenings will be excepted.

Entered the Federation. PITTSBURGH, PA., March 12 .- As a re-

sult of the meeting of the miners at Suter's Station, Pa., to-day, the diggers along the Baitimore & Ohio and Pittsburgh, Mc-Keesport & Youghlogheny railroads will enter the federation of miners, and when the spring trade opens a demand will be made for an advance of a half cent per bushel for all coal shipped West over those

Pirrisuunon, March 12.-A Huntingdon Pa., special says: Fresh excitement was

created in the Broad Top bituminous region to-day by the strike of 250 miners John Watkins, jr., left for Piqua, Ind., yesteruay
The new machinery in Smith's mili works like a
harm.
Th mas Cowan, a trustes of Colerain; township,
was down yesterday.

John Watkins, jr., left for Piqua, Ind., yesteruay
Charles and of the Hare, Parnell & Sons colliery at Sharp's run. The diggers at the Roberts-This Cowan, a trustee of Colerain, township, was down yesterday.

Mr J. O. Hates and wife, after an extended visit, returned to Ballimore yesterday.

Will Smith, a coal miner, was hurt at, E. Lyle's coal works late Thisiday evening.

J. S. Wakins, of the town, will shortly lave for Richmond where he has secured a situation.

John Sidebottom, Superintendeat, and Joseph Baliey, a Director of the Infirmary, were in town yesterday.

The of the old contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the old contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the old contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the old contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the old contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the old contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the old contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the old contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the old contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the old contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the old contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the old contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the old contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the old contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the contractors of the C., L. & W. road, layer and the contractors of t reterasy.

Two of the old contractors of the C., L. & W. road,
Hesers. A. N. Winspeare and Jacob Stanley, were
in town yesterday.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 12,-Re ports now being published throughout the United States that the miners of the Kanawha Valley of this State have resumed work at the 2 cent rate are absolutely false. The strike will be fought to the blitter end. The Marmet Mining Company miners are receiving assistance from other miners at work in the Valley and will not yield.

PITTEBUROH, PA., March 12 .- A Pied-

In the Predmont District.

Mesers. A. N. Winspears and Jacob Stanicy, were in town yesterday.

Some of the magnates of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling road came down in a special car from Uleveland, yesterday.

Gotleib Hell was seriously hurt Thursday alternoon by being struck upon the head by a piece from a bursting steam pipe.

Meser. e. M. Folloce, William Strohman and Jack wolf, milt-wrights at Smith's Hurting milt-will make a valis house to-day. All three reside at large struck upon the head to the struck of Creek miners are still out for the advance. The West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh Railway Company's miners at Elk Gar-den and in the upper Potomac region are working as usual, at the old rates,